ESTIMATED REVENUE EFFECTS OF THE PRESIDENT'S TAX REFORM PROPOSAL

FOR THE USE

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

AND THE

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

PREPARED BY THE STAFF

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION



JULY 26, 1985

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON: 1985

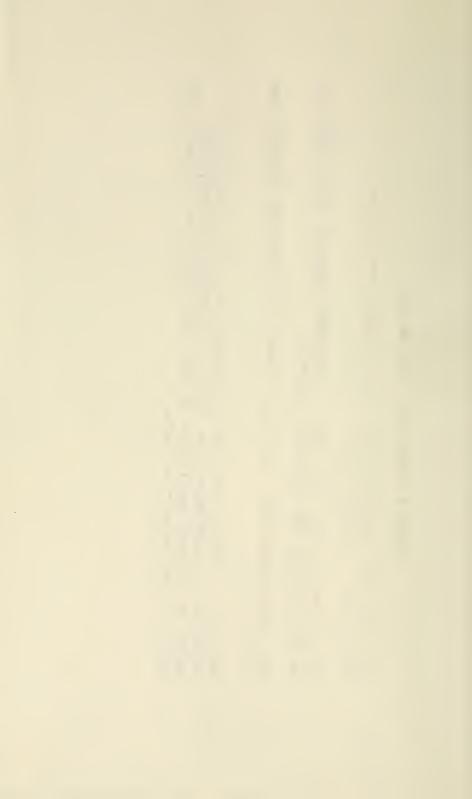
JCS-26-85

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ERRATA SHEET FOR JCS-26-85

- The 1986-1990 subtotal for "Individual Provisions: Individual" should read: -251.2.
- All estimates for the item: "Increase Spousal IRA limit to \$2,000" should be negative numbers.
- The 1986-90 sum for the total change in receipts should read:
- Footnote 7 should include the sentence: This estimate is based on an understanding that the proposal contemplates rules to prevent avoidance of the provision for dispositions prior to the effective date.



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ESTIMATED REVENUE EFFECTS OF THE PRESIDENT'S TAX REFORM PROPOSAL

Introduction

This pamphlet ¹ provides preliminary revenue estimates of President Reagan's May 1985 tax reform proposal. The provisions of the President's proposal are estimated to decrease fiscal year budget receipts by \$25.1 billion for the period 1986–1990. This consists of a decrease in individual tax receipts of \$147.3 billion and an increase in corporate and excise tax receipts of \$122.2 billion. The present analysis does not include estimates of the effects of changes in social security taxes.

The included table provides detailed revenue estimates of specific tax provisions contained in the President's tax reform proposal. Estimated provisions are categorized in a fashion similar to that presented in the extensive revenue table in *The President's Tax Proposal to the Congress for Fairness, Growth, and Simplicity* (May 1985). These preliminary estimates will be modified in the near future to incorporate updated macroeconomic forecasts, additional information on specific items and refinements of methodologies.

¹ This pamphlet may be cited as follows: Estimated Revenue Effects of the President's Tax Reform Proposal (JCS-26-85), July 26, 1985.

Comparison of Estimates of the Joint Committee on Taxation Staff and the Treasury Department

Overview

Estimates of changes in tax receipts prepared by the Treasury Department show a net decrease in receipts of \$11.6 billion over the fiscal year period 1986-1990. Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT) staff estimates show an additional net decrease in receipts of \$13.5 billion. This is the result of additional estimated revenue decreases in individual receipts of \$15.5 billion and additional corporate tax increases of \$2.0 billion as compared to Treasury estimates.

Reasons for Treasury-JCT estimating differences

In general

Procedural differences of the Treasury and JCT methods of estimation cause estimates of many provisions to appear differently as line items, but will not change aggregate estimates of the complete package. Treasury estimates are based on a specified ordering of provisions (stacking order) with rate changes estimated last. Thus, the Treasury methodology includes varying degrees of interaction with specific items. The JCT procedure derives interactions as a residual component of the estimate of the complete tax reform proposal. (In the accompanying table, interaction effects generally are included in revenue estimates of the individual and corporate rate reductions.)

Specific differences

In addition, a number of differences between Treasury and JCT estimating procedures can be delineated that do result in differences in the aggregate, as well as in specific line item estimates.

(1) Macroeconomic assumptions.—The JCT estimates employ assumed economic projections consistent with those published by the Congressional Budget Office in February of 1985. The Treasury estimates are based on Office of Management and Budget forecasts prepared in April 1985.

(2) Recalibration of individual tax data.—The JCT staff has recalibrated the data base used in estimating the majority of individual tax items to be consistent with preliminary 1983 Statistics of Income (IRS). The data used in this retargeting process was un-

available at the time of the Treasury analysis.

(3) Updating and disaggregating investment levels and related depreciation model improvements.—To analyze more completely depreciation and investment tax credit aspects of the proposal, JCT developed an improved, updated and greatly disaggregated data base for investment. In addition, the basic computer model used by JCT was revised to accommodate the improved data base.

(4) Differences in forecasting methodologies.—Differences exist in the econometric methodologies used for forecasting the future growth and distributional aspects of basic income and tax-related variables. This is true for both individual and corporate estimating models. In addition, technical improvements were made in the specification of estimating models and related assumptions.

(5) Different methodology for estimating the interaction among corporate tax provisions.—The revenue effect of changes in marginal tax rates, when combined with base broadening, was estimated with the JCT's corporate tax model. This methodology allows each proposal to interact with other proposals in determining the extent to which a given corporation is subject to tax at a particular rate.

In at least four instances (involving cash or deferred arrangements, property and casualty insurance, the recapture of rate differential on accelerated depreciation, and the credit for the elderly and disabled), the Administration has communicated refinements to the original proposals. The modified versions of these proposals were used as the basis for the present analysis. Differences are noted in the table in each case.

Estimated Revenue Effects of the President's Tax Reform Proposals for Fiscal Years 1986-1990

1986-90	-305.2 -20.8	-176.5	33.1 -7.0	-1.2	16.7	6.2	3.0	0.7
1990 18	90.0	-43.1	-1.5 -2.1	-0.4	<u>ක</u>	£ 6.1	0.9	0.2
1989	-80.4 -4.5	-40.8	-1.3 -1.9	-0.3	3.7	€€	0.9 2. 6	0.5
1988	-70.7 -4.4	-38.5	-1.1 7.6 -1.6	-0.3	60 FU	€€.	0.9	0.2
1987	52.4 4 .2	-36.4	-0.9 -1.4	-0.3	3.4	ĐĐ	0.3	6.1
1986	$^{-10.8}_{-3.0}$	-17.7	-0.1 1.6 (*)	€	2.3	ĐĐ		€€
Provision	Income Tax Reform for Individuals 1 Reduction of rate schedules (see Note A) Increase the Zero Bracket Amount 2 Repeal the additional exemption for the blind and	elderly; increase the taxpayer and dependent exemption of \$2,000. From the credit for the elderly and the dis-	abled and index earned income tax credit 4.	deduction from gross income	Excluded Sources of Income: Include a portion of employer provided health insurance in taxable income (\$10/ individual; \$25/family per month)	benefits	ment compensation Repeal exclusion of workers' compensation and black lung benefits	

		5	j				
-0.8 -0.7	3.1	3.1	0.1	E E	E DE	0.1	2.7
-0.3 -0.2 0.2	46.2	0.8	€€	DE E	ಐ	Đ	0.7
- 0.2 - 0.2 0.2	41.4	0.8	€ €	00 0	E EE	€	0.7
-0.2	37.3	0.7	€ €	DE E)	€	9.0
-0.1	36.0	0.5	€ €	DE E	DE EE	€	0.5
	4 4	တ က			DE EE		0.2
-0.1	5.4	0.3	€ €	DE E	DE EE	٤	0
Extend exemption of contributions to group legal plans. Extend exemption of contributions for educational assistance. Non-discrimination rules for employee beneficial.	Repeal deduction for State and local taxes	(50% over \$25 per meal): Individual Corporate	Limit temporary assignments to 1 year: Individual Deny deduction for education travel:	Corporate	Corporate Limit deduction for luxury water travel: Individual Corporate		Revise taxation of trusts and estates: Individual

Estimated Revenue Effects of the President's Tax Reform Proposals for Fiscal Years 1986-1990—Continued

				·				
1986-90		1.3	2.4	1.2	(*) 16.7	-251.217	-247.6	
1990	-	0.3	0.7	0.3	.3 4.3	-71.3 1.0	-70.3	-1.1
1989		0.3	9.0	2.1	£1.	$-64.1 \\ 0.9$	-63.2	-1.0
1988		0.3	0.5	2.0	.8. 3.8	57.3 0.8	-56.5	0.9
1987		0.3	0.5	1.8	(*) 3.6	-38.2 0.6	-37.6	0.8
1986		0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	$-20.3 \\ 0.3$	-20.0	0.3
Provision	Tax unearned income of children under 14 at parent's rate:	Individual Implement return-free system	Revise the alternative minimum tax. Move miscellaneous deductions above the line	and combine with employee business expense subject to a 1% of AGI floor	Repeal deduction for special needs adoption expenses Repeal income averaging	Subtotals, Individual Provisions: Individual Corporate	Total	II. Retirement Saving Increase spousal IRA limit to \$2,000: Individual Tax on pre-retirement distributions, uniform basis recovery rules: Individual

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0.1	2.1	10.8	0.4	0.3	7 €€		-1.3	0.1	ĐĐ	8.3	13.6
Ü	••	Ħ					T			7	ä
€.	0.4	2.7	0.1	0.1	ĐĐ		-0.3	£	ĐĐ	1.1	8.8
£	0.3	2.7	0.1	0.1	ĐĐ		-0.3	*	ĐĐ	1.0	85 85
£	0.3	2.7	0.1	0.1	ĐĐ		-0.3	*	ĐĐ	0.9	2.9
£	0.5	2.1	0.1	0.1	ĐĐ		-0.2	€	€€	6.0	2.4
*	0.5	0.7	€	€	€		-0.1	*	€€	0.4	1.3
Tax on qualified plan reversions: Corporate Repeal 10-year averaging on lump sum distribu-	Lions: Individual Repeal 3-year basis recovery rule for contributory	pians: Individual Eliminate deferral of appreciation of employer	retrement securities: Individual	Simplify contribution deduction limits: Individual	Excise tax on excess retirement contributions: Individual Excise	Repeal combined plan limit for non-top-heavy	Individual Individual Tax on retirement distributions in excess of ceil-	ing: Individual Modify rules for deductions of ESOP contribu-	edit to expire:	Modify cash and deferred arrangements (CODAs): 5 Individual	Subtotals, Retirement Saving: Individual

Estimated Revenue Effects of the President's Tax Reform Proposals for Fiscal Years 1986-1990—Continued

	اه	0.1	13.7	[:	2.8	15.6 (*)		7.1	27.0	7	0.7	87
	1986-90	0	13	-137.1	21	15		14	22.2	110	00	-1.2
	1990	££	3.8	-36.1	0.8	5.1		4.1	6.1	32.0	0.0	-0.4
	1989	**	3.3	-35.2	0.7	4.6		2.2 4.9	5.5	78.3 78.3	0 0 0	-0.4
	1988	**	2.9	-34.2	0.7	4.1		0.6	6.4.9	7.02	0.1	-0.3
	1987	£ £	2.4	-23.5	0.7	1.8		(*) -0.3	4.3	c.02		-0.1
billions of dollars	1986	£ £	1.3	-8.1		*		$0.1 \\ 0.2$	1.5	10.6		
SIOTHIG!	Provision	Corporate Excise		III. Basic Taxation of Capital and Business Income Reduce corporate rates and graduated structure:	nevise corporate minimum tax:	Capital gains: Individual (50% exclusion rate) Corporate	Adjust depreciation schedules and index for infla-	Individual Corporate	Repeal investment tax credit: Individual	Corporate Allow expensing of first \$5,000 of depreciable business property, repeal scheduled increases:	Individual Corporate	FO, repeal conformity:

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-14.1	1.5	$\frac{-0.7}{-20.6}$	2.7	48.0 19.4	67.4			6.4	1.0	0.0 5.53	9.0
-4.2		0.6	0.7	16.5	11.2			1.9	0.3	0.1	0.2
-4.0	0.4 8.9	0.0-	9.0	13.2	11.7			2.0 15.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
-3.8	$0.5 \\ 20.1$	-0.9	9.0	9.7	13.8			$\frac{1.6}{10.7}$	0.3	0.1	0.2
-2.2	0.4	_0.4 _2.9	9.0	6.8 9.0	15.8			0.8 5.6	0.2	1.1	0.1
	(*) 10.1		0.2	2.0 12.9	14.9			0.2	0.1	*)°0	*
Corporate	Corporate 10% dividends paid deduction; 90% intercorporate ate dividends received deduction:	Individual	Repeal \$100/\$200 dividend exclusion: Individual	Subtotals, capital and business income: Individual Corporate	Total	IV. Specific Industry, Tax Shelter, and Other Tax Pro- visions Match expense and income from multiparied and	duction:	Individual Corporate Corporate Restrict use of cash accounting method:		Individual Corporate	Treat pledges of installment obligations as payments: Individual

Estimated Revenue Effects of the President's Tax Reform Proposals for Fiscal Years 1986-1990—Continued

			000,	900	000,	00 000	
Provision	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1986-90	
Corporate	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	
kemption: Individual Corporate Excise se out percentage depletion except for	$^{(*)}_{-0.2}$	-0.1 -0.3 0.3	-0.1 -0.3 0.3	$-0.1 \\ -0.3 \\ 0.4$	-0.1 -0.3 0.4	- 0.3 - 1.3 1.6	
stripper wells: Individual Corporate Index basis of certain depletable assets:	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6 0.6 *	0.8 0.9	2.2 2.0 -0.1	10
Corporate Repeal special treatment of royalty income: Individual Corporate Repeal of capital gains treatment for timber	* *	E EE	0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.4 0.4 0.1	
income: Individual	(*) 0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.0	
reserves: Individual Corporate	€€	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*) 0.11	(*) 0.3	

	paq	
	institution's	
Financial Institutions:	Repeal depository institution's bad	Santo dodosopos

				11							
	5.2	-2.4	1.8	€			7.9	6.3		0.4	0.3
	1.1	$-0.9 \\ 1.9$	0.4	€			1.9	-0.1 2.4		0.1	0.1
	6.0	$-0.7 \\ 1.5$	0.4	€			1.8	-0.1 1.9		0.1	0.1
	1.1	$-0.5 \\ 1.1$	0.4	€			1.7	$-0.1 \\ 1.3$		0.1	0.1
	1.3	$-0.2 \\ 0.7$	0.3	€			1.6	-0.3 0.5		0.1	0.1
	0.7	(*) 0.2	0.2	€			6.0	$-0.1 \\ 0.1$		0.1	1.0 3
Repeal depository institution's bad debt re-	Serve deductions: Corporate Disallow interest incurred to carry tax ex-	empts: Individual Corporate	Repeal tax exemption of large credit unions: Corporate Repeal special carryover rules for depository institutions:	Repeal special reorganization rules for troubled thrifts:	Life and Property/Casualty Insurance: Limit life insurance reserve deductions;	repeal special percentage of taxable income deduction; and repeal exemption of certain small companies.	Corporate Corporate Limit property and casualty insurance com-	pany reserves: ° Individual	Repeal P&C insurance company deduction for addition to protection against loss accounts:	Corporate Limit deductibility of P&C dividends:	Corporate

Estimated Revenue Effects of the President's Tax Reform Proposals for Fiscal Years 1986-1990—Continued

[Billions of dollars]	1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1986–90		(*) (*) (*) (*) (*) ···	(*) 0.2 0.2	30 30 30	(.) 0.1 0.9 0.0		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		0.4 0.9 0.1 0.1 0.1 1.7
2	Provision	Repeal special tax exemption, rate reductions, and deductions of small mutual P&C	companies: Corporate	Insurance investment income: Repeal exclusion of inside buildup: Individual	Repeal exclusion of current annuity income:	State and Local Government Debt and Invest-	ments: Repeal exemption for nongovernmental	Individual	trage: Individual	Special Expensing and Amortization Rules: Repeal expensing of conservation expenditures and farmers fertilizer and field clear-	ıng: Individual

(*) -0.1	€	€	€	€	Individual
	! }	•	•		Extend credit for research and experimenta-
0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	€	Construction Fund: Cornorate
)		7.0	1.0	Repeal exclusion of Merchant Marine Capital
(*)	€	€	0	0 1	etc. and qualified discount coupons:
					Repeal special rules for returns of magazines
0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	*	Corporate
2.1 5.0	1.6	6.0	0.3	0.1	Individual
					ther Spectfic Industry Provisions: Repeal rehabilitation tax credits:
*	€	€	€	€	Corporate
€	•	€	€	€	reforestation: Individual
	2		· ·		Repeal 84-month amortization, 10% credit for
0.1	€8	€	€	€€	Individual
		,		,	Repeal 5-year amortization of trademark ex-
€	€	*	€	€	nels and bores: Cornorate
					Repeal 50-year amortization of railroad tun-
€	•	•	•	€	trol: Cornorate
		0	0		Repeal 5-year amortization of pollution con-
D (€	D:	€	೯	Individual
					housing:
-					for rehabilitation of low-income rental
					Reneal 5-vear amortization of expenditures

Estimated Revenue Effects of the President's Tax Reform Proposals for Fiscal Years 1986-1990—Continued

Provision	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1986-90
Corporate Require employers to make nondeductible payments to employees who receive ESOP	9.0 —	-1.2	-1.5	-1.7	-1.9	-6.9
dividends: Individual Corporate Reneal deduction for nonbusiness interest	ĐĐ	ĐĐ	**	**	ĐĐ	0.1
other than principal home mortgages (\$5,000 limitation): Individual	= €	0.5	9.0	0.8	1.0	2.9
Individual coses (at 1158 1 utes). Corporate	ĐĐ	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.2
Possessions tax credit: Corporate Other provisions affecting international	€	€	0.1	0.2	0.3	9.0
Other Tax Provisions:	1.3	2.3	2.6	2.8	69 69	12.3
Fenances: Simplify information and return penal- ties: Individual Corporate.						

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0000	1001-101	19		~=	0111	m m m
****	1.5 0.2 (*)	42.3 97.4 0.1	141.	-147.3 120.4 0.1 1.7	-25.2	2,172.3 464.9 24.8
*** *********************************	0.3 (*) (*)	14.8 29.9 (*) 0.4	45.0	-36.3 25.6 (*) 0.4	-10.2	514.7 107.3 5.1
****	6.3	12.0 26.2 (*) 0.4	38.6	-35.6 25.7 (*) 0.4	9.6-	471.2 101.8 4.7
***	0.3 (*) (*)	8.6 20.4 (*) 0.4	29.3	-36.2 25.3 (*) 0.4	-10.5	432.1 96.2 4.7
****	0.3 (*) (*)	5.3 14.1 (*) 0.3	19.7	-23.7 23.7 (*) 0.3	0.3	392.9 88.5 5.0
****	0.3	1.6 6.9 (*) 0.2	8.6	$-15.5 \\ 20.1 \\ (*) \\ 0.2$	4.8	361.4 71.1 5.3
Repeal maximum limits for penalties: Individual Corporate. Estate and gift Excise	Change failure-to-pay penalty to cost-of- collection charge: Individual Corporate Estate and gift. Excise	Subtotals, Specific Industry, Tax Shelter, and Other Tax Provisions Individual Corporate Estate and gift Excise		Total change in receipts: Individual Corporate Estate and gift Excise	Total	Congressional Budget Office total tax receipts projections under present law: Individual Corporate Estate and gift Estate.

Estimated Revenue Effects of the President's Tax Reform Proposals for Fiscal Years 1986-1990—Continued

[Billions of dollars]

Provision	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1986-90
Excise	34.5	35.0	33.9	33.9	34.2	171.2
Total	472.3	521.4	566.9	611.3	661.3	2,833.2

Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

*Less than \$50 million.

¹ Estimates relate to individual tax changes unless otherwise noted.

2 Zero Brackets Amounts are increased to (in 1986 dollars): \$2,900 for single filers, \$3,600 for heads of households, and \$4,000 for joint

This estimate reflects the following clarifications of the Administration proposal: (1) in the case of a taxpayer who is at least age 65 and is blind, the initial base amount would be increased by \$1,500, (2) in the case of a taxpayer who is a head of household, the initial base amount would be \$9,250 (rather than \$8,750), and (3) the initial base amount would be increased by the amount of workers' compensation or black lung disability benefits received by the taxpayer during the taxable year.

4 Estimates include outlays associated with the refundable portion of the credit.

5 This estimate reflects a clarification that an individual's annual IRA deduction limit would be reduced, dollar for dollar, by the amount

of deferrals under a CODA for the taxable year.

⁶ This estimate will be approximately \$0.9 billion lower over the period if H.R. 2475, the Simplification of Imputed Interest Rules, is enacted prior to this provision.

This revenue estimate reflects the interpretation that the recapture tax on excess depreciation would not apply to property that was placed in service on or after January 1, 1980, but was disposed of in a taxable transaction before July 1, 1986.

⁸ This estimate reflects a clarification that the maximum amount credited to a qualified reserve account (QRA) at the end of any taxable year cannot exceed the statutory reserves for the line of business for which the QRA was established.

rate schedule estimate assumes that the relationship between collections and tax liability is unchanged from current law. The 1986 level revenue Note A. These estimates are consistent with Congresional Budget Office economic forecasts published in February, 1985. The individual effect may be significantly altered depending on the prescribed changes in the withholding tables and the estimated tax rules